REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,035.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1874.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

...tes of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* ...e future be as follow :—

SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
...Rs. 48	Per Annum	...Rs	60
... 25	Half-yearly	...	31
... 13	Quarterly	...	16
... 5	Monthly	...	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Annum ...Rs. 52	Per Annum	...Rs.	67
alf-yearly ... 29	If-yl yearly	...	38
Quarterly ... 16	Quarterly	...	20
Monthly ... 6	Monthly	...	7

Those Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

...line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable ...me special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ...resent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—REFREE 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C.C.D. HUTCHINSON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		November 1874
Leaves BOMBAY ...	Leaves Tuticorin ...	15
„ Rutnagherry ... 8	„ Colombo ...	16
„ Vingorla ... 9	„ Galle ...	17
„ Goa ... 9	„ Negapatam ...	20
„ Carwar ... 9	„ Madras ...	22
„ Mangalore ... 10	„ Coconada ...	24
„ Cannanore ... 11	„ Vizagapatam ...	25
„ Tellicherry ... 11	„ Bimlipatam ...	25
„ Calicut ... 12	„ Calingapatam ...	26
„ Beypore ... 12	„ Gopalpore ...	26
„ Cochin ... 13	„ False Point ...	27
Arrives at CUTTA ... 29	Arrives at CUTTA ...	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontinanak, Amboyna, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th November, 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		November 1874.
Leave BOMBAY ...	6	Leave BUSREH ... 25
„ Kurrachee ...	10	„ Mahomerah ... 25
„ Guadur ...	11	„ Fao ... 25
„ Muscat ...	13	„ Bushire ... 28
„ Bunder Abbas ...	15	December
„ Linga ...	17	„ Linga ... 2
„ Bushire ...	19	„ Bunder Abbas ... 4
„ Fao ...	21	„ Muscat ... 6
„ Mahomerah ...	23	„ Guadur ... 8
Arrive BUSREH ...	22	„ Kurrachee ... 11
		Arrive BOMBAY ... 14

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. AVERY, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. PEAD, will leave on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurree, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingoria, and Goa Panjim.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 39, in the house of ROWJEE KOOPARBHARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	8	
Port Said	36	.....	24	.....	8	
Alexandria	39	.....	25	.....	9 10	
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	.....	35	.....	14-10	Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. TIMOR are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd November 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties de irous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearl ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 Tons, November 9th, to South'pton
S.S. HINDOSTAN, 3,113 „ „ 16th.
S.S. CATHAY, 2,982 „ „ 23rd to Southampton.
S.S. GOLCONDA, 1,969 „ „ 30th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—" Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York."

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 17th Nov. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET, (2,833 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 14th Nov. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

MARBLE SLABS AND WORKS OF ART NEATLY EXECUTED.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. beg to announce that they have received direct from their consituents in Italy, a collection of Carrara Marble Slabs, of various sizes, viz. Round, 3 feet in diameter, and for lavatorys, square for teapoy, oblong 24 by 48, 22 by 44, and 3 by 30. Also a choice collection of Works of Art neatly executed on Marbles, such as Canary and other Birds on Fruits, Fishes in Plates, Plates of Fruits, Imitation Frits, of various descriptions, Holy Cross, &c

These will be sold by Public Auction without reserve, to the highest bidder on this day THURSDAY the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., at their rooms,

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and pror lainwares, English-built brougham, &c., at the S. P. G. Mission House, Nos Foras Road, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 14th day of November, instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the S. P. G. Mission House, the handsome House hold Furniture, Brougham, &c., of the Rev. George Ledgard.

Full particulars, whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed, and the furniture will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and THURSDAY, the 19th day of November 1874, at No. 183, Malabar Hill, the property of Surgeon-General W. Thom.

Elegant carved blackwood and other household furniture, plate, Mappin's best cutlery and plateware, cut and straw stem glassware, crockery from Daniell, Wood and Phillips, consisting of large dinner service, breakfast and dinner services in basket patterns, also a handsome dessert service with velvet covered stands for the dishes, and tea and coffee services of the celebrated Limoges-ware, handsome large centre-piece and candelabra to match, with a few ornaments from the celebrated potteries of Winton and the Whatcombe Company, pictures in oil and water colour with some of the best chromos ever executed, a beautiful toned piano, a large number of plants in tubs and pots.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., beg to notify, that the SALE is *bona-fide*, and that the Kit is not sold to any dealer.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Garden Ground, together with the upper-storied partly furnished Bungalow, and Out-houses, on the Lady Jamsetjee Hill Road, opposite the dispensary at Bandora.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 22nd day of November, instant, at 4 p m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Bomanjee Dossabhoy Baxter, all that piece of valuable Garden, together with a pucka-built upper-storied Bungalow, Godown, and Outhouses, a large fresh water Well and a number of fruit and other trees standing thereon situate on the south side of the Lady Jamsetjee Hill Road at Bandora, within five minutes' walk from the railway station, in the Tanna collectorate and District, in Salsette Zilla, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 5,082 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the betty ground of Daniell DeMonte Patell; on the West by the ground of the said Daniell DeMonte Patell; on the North by the said Lady Jamsetjee Hill Road; and on the South partly by the ground of the said Daniel DeMonte Patell, and partly by that of Meneyli Cartano De Almeida, together with the house hold furniture in the said Bungalow.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of plan and document, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF MADRAS TANNED HIDES.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 P.M., at Joongree in Bhajeepala Street, Godown No 6, on account and at the risk of the First Purchaser Khanbhoy Peerbhoy, and by order of Syed Hoosein Cader Mohadeen.

42 Sice o Tanned Hides, Madras.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the UNDERSIGNED :—

BASS & Co.'S PALE ALE.

BOTTLED BY T. B. HALL & Co., LIVERPOOL.

1,000 Dozen Quarts at ... Rs. 5 0 per Dozen
900 do Pints at ... „ 3 6 ditto

This beer has only been lately landed in Bombay, and is the FIRST CONSIGNMENT of this YEAR'S BREW.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,
Rampart Row, adjoining Waverly Hotel.

ENGLISH GOODS (VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.	
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement	
Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 6d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.
IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls,
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited),
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,
ENGLAND.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—" PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per s.s. ENNERDALE.—The s.s. ENNERDALE, Captain THOMAS, having arrived from Liverpool, under General Average, occasioned by stranding in the Red Sea, and Jettison of part of the Cargo, Consignees are requested to sign the Average Bond, and to pay a Deposit of Two per cent. on the value of their Goods on account of General Average expenses to the Undersigned who thereupon will grant Delivery Orders on the presentation of Bills of Lading.

Consignees are further requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their respective Goods. No Claims will be entertained after the Steamer's departure.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,
Agents for Capt. in and Owners.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, Treacher's Building, on FRIDAY, the 13th November, at 3 P.M., for the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30 h September 1874.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to the 17th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 3-45 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November, 1874, when it is intended to transact the following business, namely, to pass a Resolution for increasing the Capital of the Company by the issue of 250 New Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 200 each, and that the Sanction of the Company at such Meeting be given to the Directors for increasing such Capital accordingly. That holders of Original Shares shall be entitled to have one New Share for every four Original shares held by them respectively (such new Shares to be issued at par), and invited such Original shareholders shall accept and take up their New Shares within the time, and in the manner to be prescribed by the said Directors. That the Directors shall be authorised to allot any New Shares not so accepted, and taken up as aforesaid, as and to whom they may in their discretion think fit, but so, nevertheless, that the same shall not be issued at a value below par, nor be offered for sale in the market. That a formal agreement between the Company and the Secretaries and Treasurers for a term of years should be made, and that the Directors authorized to enter into the same on behalf of the Company.

That such Meeting will also be held for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution, namely, that Article 41 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and a New Article be framed in lieu thereof, the following is necessary :—

"Article 41. That any Shareholder not disqualified to vote, as hereafter provided, shall, for and in respect of every share held by him, be entitled to give one vote on all questions, which may be submitted to any General or Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and of the BIBLAH INDIAN GINNING and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY will be held at the Office of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Treacher's Building, on FRIDAY, the eleventh day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the Liquidator will in pursuance of the 138th section of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, submit an account showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and also for the purpose mentioned in the 171st Section of the said Act and Extraordinary Resolutions will be submitted and approved adopting the same or otherwise in relation to the same or in relation to any matter arising thereon. Dated this 2nd day of November 1874.

JOHN K. BYTHELL, Liquidator.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Gentlemen visiting Bombay to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warrants from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key lever escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed : C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMERICAN
DRILLS, OIL, ROSIN,
LUMBER, LOBSTERS, AND GLASS WARE.

200 Bales Pepperell Drills.
10,000 Cases Kerosine Oil.
1,000 Barrels Rosin.
1,416 Dozen Lynch Zinc Boards.
73 Cases Canned Lobsters.
74 Packages Lamps and Appliances.

FOR SALE, on arrival of ship DANIEL DRAPER from Boston. Apply at TUDOR Co.'s Ice House, Bombay.

WINES.

G. PRELLER AND CO.'S
EXCELLENT CLARETS,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40 per Dozen.

ASHBURNER'S
AMONTILLADO SHERRY,
Rupees 24. The Best Sherry Imported into Bombay.

A. COLLINS'
CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
RUPEES 30.

A Wine that sells freely in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Rampart Row.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RE-OPENING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

The Sonaigaon Station, and the Temporary Station at Hinganghat, of the Wardha Valley State Railway, which joins the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Wardha, will, under instructions from Government, be RE-OPENED for TRAFFIC of all descriptions, on SATURDAY the 21st of November next.

Passenger (Mixed) trains will run, on and after that date, until further notice, in connection with the Up and Down Main Line Trains of the G. I. P. Railway, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday only, in each week, as under, viz :—

DOWN				UP		
Distance from Wardha.	STATIONS.	Mixed Train. 1st, 2nd 3rd & 4th Class	Distance from Hinganghat.	STATIONS.	Mixed Train. 1st 2nd 3rd & 4th Class.
		Noon.			A.M.
	Wardha ...De.	12-10		Hinganghat...De.	8-10
11	Sonsigoan ...Ar.	12-51		Temporary Station	
	Do. ...De.	12-56		Sonsigoan ...Ar.	8-39
		P.M.	8	Do. ...De.	8-44
19	Hinganghat ...Ar.	1-25		Wardha ...Ar.	9-25
	Temporary Station		19		

There will be no Passenger (Mixed) Trains on other days of the week.

The Rates and Fares for Goods, and Parcels, and Passengers; and the Rules and Regulations for Working, which are the same generally for the Wardha Valley Railway, as those in force for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, can be ascertained on application at Stations, or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th November 1874.

M. B. MADON & Co., WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGISTS and CHEMISTS, have always on hand a large and varied assortment of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS and PATENT MEDICINES of all varieties. Charges exceedingly moderate and 25 per cent. less than other respectable Chemists in the Town. TERMS—CASH.

Outstation orders promptly and carefully executed.

40, Baharko'e, Zoonna Musjid, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICALS FOR 1875.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Subscribers that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ENSUING YEAR should be renewed in course of the current month so that the renew l order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies. They at the same time take the opportunity of thanking their Constituents for the very liberal patronage given to them during the present year.

Cooper and Company also invite NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS, and will be happy to forward their PRICE LISTS on application. Their Rates of Subscription are the LOWEST as compared with all other Importers in Bombay

COOPER. & Co.,
Medows Street.

Bombay, November 2, 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

DENTISTRY.—DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, may be CONSULTED at his Dentistry in No. 5, CHURCH GATE, FORT.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Vulcanite, or Celluloid Plates.

FINE ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER, for removing acidity of the mouth and strengthening the weak gums and loose teeth, prepared by Messrs Burgoyne, Burtridges & Co., Druggists of London, and packed in patent capsuled bottles after the formula of Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, may be had at No. 5 Church Gate Street, Fort. Price per bottle One Rupee ; per dozen bottles Rs 10.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSING WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN to join TWO OTHERS in Messing. Address "VAL," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU. Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "P.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A Married Couple WANTS ACCOMMODATION between this and Christmas for a year or more. Terms Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month. Full particulars to S. A. F. E.

WANTED, immediately, an ENGLISH NURSE from 20 to 30 years old. Address B., Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a Tangye, 6 H.P., Horizontal Engine with about 40 feet Shafting, Pulleys, and Plummer Blocks, complete. Apply Messrs. FRASER and MILLER.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—There will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS, at the Club Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 6th November, at 5 P.M. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
CHAS. H. R. FORBES,
30th October 1874. Honorary Secretary.

5,000 RUPEES SECURITY.—The ADVERTISER, aged 32 years, with 14 years' experience, and at present holding a situation of trust and responsibility, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDING CLERK, CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, or GENERAL and MANAGING AGENT, from and after the 1st Proximo. First Class Testimonials and the highest references given. Apply to "B.A., L.C.E.," Care of the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

21st September 1874.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD, —Is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes walk of the Railway Station* and *close to all the Public Offices, High Court, &c., &c.*

Every Care and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.

WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 8 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 33 per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November 1874, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet, made up to the 30th September 1874.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 23rd OCTOBER to the 20TH NOVEMBER (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCE & TELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.....Rs. 970-13-0 ONLY !

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CUMBOODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residence, daily, or in the Fort by appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Es

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet but steady, sales 12,000 bales, prices being unchanged, except for M. Ginned Broach, which was 1/16d. per lb lower on the spot and according to private telegrams also to arrive, the respective prices being 6⅞d. and for February March shipment 6 7/16d. per lb.

This morning's market opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000, imports 17,000 bales,. No American figures are given owing to holidays in New York, probably on account of the Presidential election.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were reported very dull at unchanged prices. Copper also was dull and drooping at a decline of 1s. per cwt; but Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were unaltered.

Consols in this morning's message are quoted at 93¼, an advance of ¼, which strongly confirms the predictions of cheaper money, we noticed yesterday, and a reduction in the Bank rate seems now very probable. French Rentes are still at 98¼ ex-coupon and Bar Silver 57 13/16d. per oz.

In STERLING Exchange to-day there has been next to nothing doing, the limited export business passing preventing any amount of private paper being offered, while the Banks are equally indisposed to operate either as buyers or sellers pending information as to the result of to-days biddings in London for the council drafts. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	...	1s. 10 5/32d. per rupee.
Ditto 6 months' sight	...	1s. 10 17/32d. »
Credits	ditto ...	1s. 10 11/16d. »
Documents	ditto ...	1s. 10¾d. »

On Calcutta and in GOVERNMENT PAPER we have heard of no transactions, and rates are nominally unchanged.

The SHARE MARKET has again shown some little firmness, Spinning Shares being generally Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per share higher or about equivalent to a recovery of yesterday's decline. Other denominations are generally unaltered.

COTTON is still dull with a downward tendency. Nothing worthy of notice has been done in old Cotton, but for New Crop there is some little enquiry, Ginned Broach March delivery having been sold at Rs. 200 and Rs. 202 half-pressed and Rs. 205 per candy full-pressed.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at £2-3-9 to £2-5-0 ready; forward shipment £2-10-0 to £2-12-6 according to position.

PIECE GOODS business is now virtually suspended for the holidays most of the shops in the bazaar being closed.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value paid.	paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Sales per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
19,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	375	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	620
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	300
40,000	2514	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116xd
40,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2 000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	760
100	500	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.	630
250	3,000	350	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
200	1,000	200'00	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	4,000
1000	50	all	..	Berar Company (New)	575
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,200
100	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	475
250	1,000	1,000	55 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	..	37½p.c.	Carwar Company	700
500	1,500	all	700p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	4,300xd.
350	2,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,000
150	8,000	all	Rs. 225	Fort Press Co.	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	300
300	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	425
350	5,000	1,460	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	450
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	480
600	2,000	500.0	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
120	2,500	750	120 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Samachar's Press Co.	1,050
400	500	350	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	375
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras	750
150	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
480	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	980

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150%	Alexandra Spinning	1,750
500	2,500	all	200%	Alliance Spinning	3,150
800	2,000	all	...	Shownuggur M. & T. Co	2,050
900	1,000	all	200p.c*	Bombay United	1,345
1,800	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	270
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,090
2,510	2,000	all	100p.c.	Ghurumsey Spinning	1,720
1,500	1,250	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,215
1,500	1,000	all	115p.c*	Great Eastern	1,320
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,485
750	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,370
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,325
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	550	65 p.c*	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
1,700	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,435
900	1,000	all	220p.c*	Morarjee Spinning	1,400
4,000	625	all	240%	Oriental	830
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
800	1,000	1,000	150p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,500
500	1,000	250	31p.c.	Do. 3-4 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 9-10	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock
.....	£20	10 9-16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	4 3-16	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19 6-16	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1 350
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	14
750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,450
8,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	310

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,990xd
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	300	9p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	15
.....	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	370
.....	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	20	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE HENGIST, 1,091 tons, Captain Joseph Browne, will sail to-day in ballast for Kurrachee.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. ADRIA, 781 tons, Captain W. E. Breez, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with Extra China Mail, and the cargo of 220 chests opium, 73 bales cotton, and general.

THE S. S. ENNERDALE, 797 tons, Captain T. Thomas arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (September 27th), calling at Malta, and Port Said, via the Canal with a cargo of 47 cases and 2 casks wine, 223 packages machinery, 491 tons coals, 4,704 packages paint, 40 bundles iron hoops, 97 bundles spears, 4 packages earthenware, 4 packages hardware, 43 packages piece goods, 13 drums oil, 67 casks fireclay, 897 packages iron and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch Brown and Co.

THE S. S. ARRATOON APCAR, direct from London (18th ultimo) arrived in Madras roads on Saturday the 24th ultimo.—Nineteen couples of hounds for the Madras Hunt were shipped by her, of which one from injuries received in bad weather in the Bay of Biscay died on the voyage. The following passengers have arrived in the Arratoon Apcar. For Madras.—Mr. Hall, and one servant. For Calcutta.—Misses Hogg (two) Vazar and Frances; Messrs. Thomson, Souter, Ancelo, Peters, MacPherson, Fay, Dyer, Davison, Duncan, Drummond, and Paton, and two natives.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Ennerdale (s)	Thomas	Liverpool, Sept 27.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Adria (s)	Breeze	China, &c.

The ship Hengist, Browne, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
30 Winona ..... Bray ..... Bombay, Oct 3.
" Albania ..... Secly ..... Bombay, Sept 29.
" Belvidere ..... Gardner ..... Bombay, Oct 2.
31 Australia (s) ..... Murray ..... Southampton, Sept 24.
" Sir J Lawrance (s)... Baldwin ..... Chandbally.
" Cora Linn ..... Stiven ..... Cardiff, June 17.
" Iron Cross ..... Randall ..... Liverpool, July 6.
" Plassey ..... Rickaby ..... Sanderland, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
30 Patna (s) ....
" Star of Persia ....
31 Madras (s) ....
" Curlew (s) ....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
28 Oriental (s) .... Rangoon & N. Ports.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE, 4th November, 10-27 A.M., H. M. S. Glasgow, from Seychelles, arrived this morning.

GALLE, 4th November, 4-2 P.M.—French Mail steamer Ava from China arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 4.

FROM LONDON.

Lombardy 2, 2 cases brandy, 2 cases claret, 2 cases burgundy, 1 case sherry, & 1 case cigars, Bomanjee Ruttonjee's son.
Hindostan 2, 2 cases cochineal, Heptoola Tyabjee; 10 bottles quick silver, Young & Co.
Rajpoot, 12 cases rum, and 15 cases wine, Hajee Currim & Co; 4 cases candles, Narranjee Sewjee; 1 case cartridges, Lyon & Co; 155 cases window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 35 runlets tar, and 25 barrels pitch, Esmailjee Moosajee; 5 cases nitric acid, Adarjee Dorabjee.
Pekin 2, 50 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Gresham, 25 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Milford, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso 2, 4 cases glass ware, and 120 packages papers, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 4 cases dye, Planque Vinay & Co; 5 cases dye, Vustran Tribhowan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marina 2, 575 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum.
Muriel 2, 650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 60 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee.
Parana 2, 260 cwts horns, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 86 bales wool, Bunochund Fuckerchund; 2 bales wool, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co; 50 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso 2, 4 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 84 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hope, 41 bales old gunny rags, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Adria 2, 12 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, Mirally Nuthoo 25 packages raisin, Suchoo Khakey; 15 packages raisin, Bundally Sewjee; 61 packages raisin, Faizulla Khakey; 36 chests opium, Tata & Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—4TH NOVEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th November, 1-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 45 minutes.
Via Suez, 4th November, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 21 minutes.
Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 4th November, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 58 minutes.
Via Suez, 4th November, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 36 minutes.
Latest date from China.
Via Singapore, 4th November, 6-20 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 30 minutes
Latest date from Australia.
Via Singapore, 4th November, 5 P.M. Time in transit 6 hours 25 minutes

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 3rd to 8 P.M. of the 4th November is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 24	5 8
" Kurrachee	0 15	0 4
" Madras	0 39	0 5

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR R. WOODHOUSE, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

THE SERVICES OF LIEUT S. R. M. MACPHERSON, 8th Regt. N. I., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Judicial Department.

SURGEON MAJOR T. G. HEWLETT, is appointed a member of the Standing Medical Committee in the place of the first Physician Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

CAPTAIN J. BECKE, General List, Quarter Master 21st Regt N. I., and Captain E. W. West, Staff Corps, Joint Administrators of Sanglee, are allowed furlough to Europe, from date of departure.

ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 31.

Wace, Lieut, Royal Artillery, from leave, from N W Provinces.

NOVEMBER 2.

Lucas, Lieut Col, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 3.

Moore, Riding Master, Bengal 4th Hussars, on Med Cert, from Rawal Pindee.

NOVEMBER 4.

McCausland, Madras 3rd Light Cavalry, on Medl Cert, from Sangor.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 3.

Lucas, Lieut Col, Royal Artillery, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 4.

Ross, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to Setapoor.
Boldock, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to Rawul Pindee.
Gunner, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to Khyragully.
Adyce, Lieut, Madras 2nd Infantry Hyd Con, to join, to Jalna.
Donovan, Surg Major, Med Dept, on leave, to Matheran.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	Nov. 9	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 6	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 6	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	" 14	3-30 P.M.	}	No after packet
China	" 17	3-30 P.M.		7 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 23	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 23	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformnations conditions, be forwarded viaSouthampton"

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M
Monday	Nov. 9	Monday	Dec 7
"	" 16	"	" 14
"	" 23	"	" 21
"	" 30	"	" 28

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australi Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov 17	Tuesday	Dec. 29
"	Dec. 1	"	Jan. 12
"	" 15	"	" 26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

	6 P.M.		4 P.M.
Saturday	Nov. 14	Saturday	Dec. 12

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.	7 P.M.	*Supplemental dates.*	7 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 23	Monday	Nov. 30
"	Dec. 21	"	Dec. 29

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the c rrespondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	7 P.M.
Monday	Nov 23

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

1. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
2. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COLSON—October 29th, at Karwar, the wife of Surgeon E Colson, Acting Civil Surgeon, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTLETT—October 30th, at Damoh, Central Provinces, the wife of Hubert F Bartlett, Esq, C S, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.
BLOCHMANN—October 30th, at the Calcutia Madrass, the wife of H Blochmann, Esq, of a daughter.
LEVIEN—October 24th, at Tura, in the Garo Hills, the wife of A Levien, Esq, C S. of a daughter.
WALKER—October 31st, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Major Walker, R A, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LUMSDEN—PORTER—October 26th, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Calcutta, by the Rev J DeVos, Alexander Mathew, eldest son of the late James Joshua Lumsden, Esq, Coach-builder, of Calcutta, to Miss Ann Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Mrs M S Porter, of Darjeeling.
MARTEN—ATKINS—October 31st, at St Thomas' Church, Howrah, by the Rev D B Morris, George Priestly, son of the late Charles Marten, Esq, of Plaistow, Essex, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Atkins, Esq, of the Upper Lewisham Road, Kent.

DEATHS.

HICKIE—October 31st, at Kakuba, near Agra, a fortnight after child-birth, Anne Sophia, the beloved wife of Mr C J Hickie, Customs Department, and daughter of Mr John Bickers.
MOIR—October 31st, at Meerut, Helen Alice Brander, infant daughter of Dr W Moir, Civil Surgeon, aged 11 months and 20 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, COUPONS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1874.

OUR telegram published last Monday will have shown that the concentration of the brave Army which is to educate the Dufflas has commenced. It is we learn quite decided that the Troops shall enter the hills in one column instead of from two different points as had been recommended. From the experience of the late campaign against the Looshaies it was found that it is impossible in a land of mountains and jungle for two columns to act in concert. The result of concerted operations is complete and successful in the exact proportion that the scene of operations affords the opportunities for two or more columns to play into each others hands. On the plains of France nothing could be more perfect; but, when the natural features of the country prohibit all intercommunication, it is found that each force must act independently.

The strip of mountain land between the Thibet and Assam Frontiers is not more than 70 miles, as the crow flies, in depth; and it is the desire of Government that the Force under General Stafford should go over as much of this ground between December and March as possible, and, after obtaining the release of the British subjects carried away from Assam some eighteen months ago, should so humble the raiding tribes and convince them of our power, that the tea planters and villagers of the plains may cease to live in dread of their lives. From all accounts the mountaineers are held in the most profound awe by the milder lowlanders, and all sorts of calamities are foretold for the expeditionary force. It is therefore thought probable that some opposition will be incurred, and the sooner that a stand is made against the Force the better for it; as, of course, the longer dance over the hills it is led, the weaker it will be from the necessity of dropping connecting-links of communication along the line of march. The troops, though armed with Sniders, cannot afford to be much reduced in numbers, or there will be a difficulty in carrying out the wishes of the Government of India as declared in the *Resolution* published in the *Gazette of India* in September last, viz.: the exhibition of "such a "demonstration of force as will be sufficient to "deter them from a repetition of raids."

General Stafford has got a good staff; and is, we believe, a clear-headed determined officer. The political officer with the force, Colonel Graham, Deputy Commissioner of Darrang in Assam, is to be quite subservient to the General. All are now wending their way to Naraipore, a point on the Dikrung river, up to which it is hoped steamers will be able to ply at all seasons, and where it is intended to form the principal depôt for Commissariat supplies, &c. Another point closer to the hills will hereafter be selected as a smaller depôt to which the sick can be sent from the front, and which will form a small expense depôt for supplies; but this is an after detail. The experience of former expeditions renders a great deal plain sailing that had to be found out by experimentalizing before, and the Duffla Field Force has the advantage of making a good start, instead of blundering along and having to improvise remedies for occurrences that should be foreseen. The sanitary arrangements for the Transport steamers and flats are, we hear, all that could be desired, so there is every hope that the scourge of cholera, which played such havoc with the followers on a former occasion, may not be encountered.

In about a fortnight the greater part of the force should begin to collect at Naraipore, and the 1st of December is the date suggested for a forward move into the Duffla country. The advance will have to be very carefully made, and will at first be very laborious. By wading up the Dikrung the country can be pierced for some miles. A small party might take advantage of this route, but where a force of even a thousand men, 1,200 coolies, and the fewest possible number of followers has to be moved, it will be necessary to make a fairly practicable road; particularly as elephants form part of the carriage. These wonderful creatures, however, manage to get along over the queerest places out shooting. A friend lately writing to us from those parts, who has travelled in the interior of the Himalayas and Ladakh, &c., says that he has never seen such precipitous hills or any that looked so impracticable to work over, so the troops may look forward to some rough going.

As we stated in our telegram, the first steamer started from Goalundo on Saturday with a part of the coolie corps. The guns and sappers with most of the Staff Officers, Colonel Baigrie C.B., Captain Palmer A.D.C., Captain Heathcote, A.Q.G., and about five others left on Sunday, and on Monday the remainder of the 900 coolies from the Punjab.

There seems to have been a hitch about the hill coolies that were being raised about Darjeeling; only one third of the required number were forthcoming, so the enlisting in the Punjab had to be resumed to fill up the ranks.

THE death of Mr. John Laird, which was announced in yesterday's English telegram, has removed from the political stage a man who had played a prominent and very remarkable part in recent history. Mr. Laird was the builder of the celebrated cruiser *Alabama*, which it is no exaggeration to say swept American commerce from the seas ten years ago; and it may therefore be considered that he could claim the unique distinction of having cost his country the round sum of 3¼ millions sterling, being the amount of the damages paid by Great Britain last year for the negligence of Lord Palmerston's Government in letting the *Alabama* escape from the port of Liverpool. Thisis certainly the most expensive adventure embarked in by any British citizen since Sir Robert Walpole was forced to go to war for the sake of "Jenkins's ears." If, however, Mr. Laird had been merely a private shipbuilder, probably even the Americans, who like as well as any people on earth to do a good stroke of business by supplying their fellow-creatures with the means of killing one another, would have refrained from blaming him too severely for accepting an order from the Confederate Government, though they might have thought him a fool for not scamping his work instead of conscientiously fulfilling his contract by building one of the fastest and most beautiful ships that ever sailed the ocean. But Mr. Laird's crime, in the eyes of the Yankees and their English sympathizers, was that he put his heart into his work and rejoiced in the prospect of helping to destroy the merchant shipping of the Republic. Not content with building the *Alabama*, he, as Member of Parliament for Birkenhead, stood up in his place in the House of Commons and gloried in what he had done. We well remember a passage in one of Mr. Bright's speeches on the American War, in which the great orator described what had been his feelings when Mr. Laird boasted in the House that he wished for no other honour than to be spoken of in history as the builder of the *Alabama*, and when a majority of the House cheered him to the echo. By thus publicly identifying himself with the cause of his employers, Mr. Laird set himself up as a mark for all the missiles of partisan warfare; and few men have ever been assailed with more outrageous abuse. His name and that of the ship he had built were accepted as the symbols of the sympathy which probably the majority of the English people felt for the Southerners, and to which the Conservative party would have liked to give expression if the calm foresight of Mr. Disraeli had not restrained the impetuous chivalry of Lord Robert Cecil, now the Marquis of Salisbury. But this furious hate against an individual gradually wore itself out; the controversy widened into an international feud; and in the debates on the *Alabama* indemnity which agitated the English Parliament two years ago Mr. Laird's name was, we believe, hardly mentioned. Perhaps many Englishmen may still be of opinion that the builder of the *Alabama* was the friend of a gallant people and a bold and true-hearted patriot, and that only a craven and un-English Ministry would ever have paid the *Alabama* indemnity; while, at all events, if the ravages of that cruiser cost England a few millions, they at least gave her some compensation by securing her in the enjoyment of the very lucrative monopoly of the carrying trade. If, then, Mr. Laird has no chance of being remembered except as the builder of the *Alabama*, that need not be altogether a term of reproach. We subjoin a brief notice of Mr. Laird's life, extracted from *Men of the Time*:—

LAIRD, JOHN, M. P., eldest son of the late William Laird, of Birkenhead, and brother of the late Macgregor Laird (the African explorer, and founder of steam navigation with Africa), was born at Greenock, Scotland, in 1805. He commenced iron shipbuilding in 1829. Mr. Laird was the first to construct iron ships for her Majesty's service, and built the first iron vessels fitted as men-of-war to carry heavy guns, for our own and foreign service. He was the head of the firm of John Laird, Sons, and Co., iron shipbuilders and engineers, for many years prior to 1861, when he retired. He has been an active promoter for forty years of the Docks and other public works and improvements at Birkenhead; was for many years Chairman of the Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners; and is one of the four nominee members appointed by the Government as trustees of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. Mr. Laird, who is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Cheshire, was, in 1861, elected the first member for Birkenhead, in the Conservative interest, on the creation of that rising and populous seaport town into a Parliamentary constituency. He takes an active part in the debates on shipping and naval affairs. He was re-elected in July, 1865, and November 1868.

PROBABLE RECONCILIATION OF AMEER SHERE ALI WITH HIS SON YAKOOB.

(COMMUNICATED.)

WE are assured that the aspect of affairs in Afghanistan is rapidly becoming less and less murky; that the clouds long lowering there are scattering, apparently for good, and that at length there is perceptible a promise of genuine and lasting political brightness. British opinion, now that it is regarded as that of friends and allies who only desire that Afghanistan shall be as strong as independent, exerts an appreciable influence on the councils of the Ameer, and would also appear to affect—and to a degree—those of the Ruler of Herat. There is, at any rate, warrant for assuming that the unconcealed dissatisfaction with which the breach between Shere Ali and Yakook Khan is, and throughout has been, regarded in this country—where its every possible and impossible result has been dilated on—has not been without influence at both Cabul and Herat. The chief Afghan Sirdars—and, through them, the bulk of the people—are not, on the whole, impervious to what is said and thought at this side of the Suliman Range. They—meaning the Ameer and the chiefs and people at large—continue as averse as ever to the presence in their country of a British-born envoy, and if pressed to receive one would, we regret to say, courteously but resolutely excuse themselves; but, on the other hand, they no longer credit the Government of India with designs on Afghan territory, or with anything more selfish than a wish to see their country prosperous and powerful enough to prove an efficacious buffer to British India. It would not therefore be wonderful if the "Governing Classes" in Afghanistan had taken to heart the regret exhibited at the long-standing and, according to all accounts, very embittered ill-feeling between Shere Ali and his eldest and by a long way ablest son,—and set themselves to the task of devising a remedy. We do not say that any of the influential adherents of the Ameer earnestly betook themselves to the the task of reconciling him to his son, or to effect the converse; but assuredly, to whoever the credit of bringing it about may be due, there is, at present, good ground for deeming that a reconciliation, apparently genuine in every respect, is not only not distant, but a gratifying eventuality that may soon be looked for. It is more than probable that before long we shall hear of Yakoob Khan abasing himself to his father, and suing to be unconditionally retaken into favour. The prayer of the penitent son will at once be granted, and he will be invited to repair to Cabul and present himself before his royal father, which (our information runs) he will unhesitatingly do and with the most perfect safety. It is added that he will not return to Herat, nor seek to be re-appointed Governor of that province, but will be suitably provided for at Cabul—mayhap in some such capacity as that of First or Chief Minister. His submission will, it is said, be complete, Abdoola Jan continuing heir-apparent and Yakoob Khan recognising him as such!

It is quite possible that something may occur to mar,—to prevent,—the execution of this well-intended arrangement. In India we are never certain what the morrow may being with it, and in wild Afghanistan the uncertainty is still greater. Speaking for ourselves we are not even in a position to say that the Government of India regards the almost subscribed-to-reconciliation as very likely to come off; for, though our information must tally with that which Government possesses, we are without official warrant of any kind for putting it forth. We can therefore only hope that what appears so desirable a settlement of a rupture that now for years has seemed certain to once again plunge Afghanistan into civil war will not be thwarted through unreasonable distrust or inveterate repugnance on either side. The reconciliation, as we have described it, is of a character that the Ameer can hardly object to, and there are reasons why Yakoob Khan should chime in with it. In the first place, the British alliance would secure that Sirdar against downright treachery even in the heart of the city of Cabul, where however he must have as many influential and powerful friends as Abdoolla Jan, not to speak of the mass of the Afghans, who prefer him to that Sirdar; and secondly, were Shere Ali even now to put forth his strength and advance on Herat, the probability is that, however arduous the struggle might prove, it would result in Yakoob Khan's utter over-throw. Indeed, all things considered, it seems to us that the personal adherents of the Heir-apparent are those alone to whom the prevention of the projected reconciliation can seem a very desirable object.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 2ND NOVEMBER.

I HAVE noticed that, since Argus of the North gave you an account of the festivities at this station, no one has sent you a line about the sayings and doings of the capital of Guzerat. Whether that letter was amusing, instructive, sublime, energetic or simple, I do not pause to inquire. Enough, it made the most incurious inquisitive, it was considered a fair record of the events of the carnival, and ever since it appeared there has been an under-current whisper that Argus might do the good natured, and publish the key to the soubriquet names of the persons, whom he identified with the memories of that rapid week, the events of which for a wonder in India were allowed to be published without exciting a jealous tempest of unkind criticism. After a storm one expects a calm, and the Ahmedabad folk after bathing in champagne, getting giddy in the mazy waltz, and applauding victorious jockeys on the Race course, sank into quiet repose, and have ever since gone on at the usual jog trot pace of up country stations.

VISIT OF THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

Some time ago a Bengal Commission visited this station, the Ordnance Committee who are charged with the duty of reporting upon the necessity of keeping up or doing away with Arsenals. The question is a

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

PARIS, 4TH NOVEMBER.

The French Government have peremptorily ordered all Spaniards to quit the frontier towns in the neighbourhood of Irun, which the Carlists are preparing to attack.

LONDON, 4TH NOVEMBER.

Colonel O. T. Burne has been appointed Secretary to the Political Department of the India Office vice Sir John William Kaye who retires.

News from New York state that the American State elections show a large majority in favour of the Democrats.

LONDON, 3RD NOVEMBER, AFT. The decline in the value of the Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.

Consols quiet.

London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady at the Dhollera 5¼d.

The Manchester Market, has been very dull.

Mule Shirtings ..... 7s.

do. do. ..... 8s. 3d.

Mule Twist ..... 1s.

3 per cent. Consols, for account ..... 93.

6 do. French Rentes, 1872 ..... 98¾. ex-cn.

Bar Silver 57 13/16

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal—India and Hydaspe.

Departures for Bombay via Suez Canal—Atalanta.

THE SUPPOSED NANA SAHIB.

(REUTER'S INDIAN TELEGRAPH)

MORAR, 4TH NOVEMBER.

The Nana Sahib left here this morning by dâk for Agra *en route* to Cawnpore.

RETURN OF THE VICEROY TO CALCUTTA.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 4TH NOVEMBER.

His Excellency Lord Northbrook accompanied by Captain Baring arrived in Calcutta early this morning. Mr. Stokes is expected on the eighth, and Mr. Hobhouse about the tenth instant.

We have received official intimation that the Army Head-Quarters will be established at Umballa on the 20th instant.

It is, the *Englishman* thinks, unlikely that Sir William Jervois, R. E., will accept the office of Minister of Public Works in India.

Captain C. W. R. Chester, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General at Allahabad has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establishment, in the place of Lieutenant-Colone T. E. Gordon, C. S. I.

A Madras Paper hears that arrangements are being made by the local Government to get out from home the Engineer who planned the Calcutta drainage works, for the purpose of getting an opinion from him as to what should be done in the way of draining this city.

The number of times the Morar prisoner has been photographed, a correspondent of the *Pioneer* says, is almost incredible. Since the first picture was taken by an astute speculator, and forwarded to London within six hours of his capture, our supposed Nana has been in some sixty attitudes.

We hear that Mr. King, of the Geological Survey, reports very favourably of the Wynaad gold-field, and thinks quartz crushing will pay well. The prospects of the Alpha Company, which is the first in the field, are decidedly looking-up. Mr. King is at Nadaghany and will stay there till Lord Hobart arrives.

We have authority to state that there is no foundation for the report that the Ameer Shere Ali recently despatched, or was, or is, about to despatch, a number of regiments (eight or more according to the false report) to Kandahar to strengthen the garrison of that place against an expected assault by Sirdar Yakoob Khan.

The Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., has, we read, enjoyed a very pleasant trip in the interior, and, going round by Almorah, was expected back at Nynee Tal on Monday. He intends, it is said, to descend from the hills on the 16th, and will reach Allahabad on the 20th, stopping two days at Bareilly and one at Lucknow.

We are told by a contemporary that Lieutenant-Colonel Paget, of the Panjab Frontier Force, who has been engaged in the compilation of a history of that local service for a couple of years past, has completed his work, and it is now out of the printer's hands. About two hundred copies will be issued by the Foreign Department in the first instance.

We read that the opening of the Hooghly bridge, to admit of the passage of vessels, occupies half an hour, and one hour is required for the reclosing. The construction of the new road by Mr. Leslie, commencing from the foot of the bridge at Howrah to the Railway Station, is being carried out at Government expense. The native ferry has already stopped plying, and about forty boats have abandoned both the ghauts.

Captains and owners of vessels trading to Calcutta will be rejoiced to learn that it is in contemplation to abolish the Customs House station at Diamond Harbour, and that a station will be formed, either at Budge Budge (Fort Gloucester), or just below the limits of the port. The having to wait for the Customs Boat at Diamond Harbour has cost many a ship an extra day's steam, as the pilot's orders are that he must not pass the station without being boarded, and the half hour's detention waiting for the boat has often lost the tide over the James and Mary.

The Government of the North-West Provinces has issued an order requesting all heads of offices and departments to submit direct to Government, on the 1st June of each year, a list of all uncovenanted officers drawing ten rupees a month and upwards in offices subordinate to them above the age of 55. All persons in Government employ above this age are to be entered year by year: any new proposals as to their retention or otherwise being given at the end of the statement furnished to Government. By this it would appear that there is no intention to abandon the questionable 55 years' rule.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued a notice regarding the prizes which he intends giving to the best marksmen of both European and Native troops during the next month. Twenty champion shots will be selected from the whole of the competitors in the European Army, and twenty similarly from the Native Army. The best shot of the former in the Cavalry will win the sword presented by His Excellency, besides the first money prize. In the Infantry the winner will be carry off a Cup valued at £70, and 200 Rupees. In the Native Infantry, the winner will be entitled to a gold medal. The whole of the entrances will be divided into money prizes among a certain number to be herefter decided

A correspondent "J." writes to the *Delhi Gazette* "As there is such a conflict of opinion in regard to the identity of the Nana, conflict only on the part of European officers, I have to inform you in reply to your enquiry—(Where is Shepherd)? in your issue, of the 30th instant, Shepherd is in the Railway office at Lucknow. In Lucknow also is Mrs. Jacobi (now Mrs. Baily) who played a prominent part in the negociation with the Nana which preceded the unfortunate abandonment of the entrenchments and the dreadful tragedy enacted under the order and supervision of the Nana of Bithoor. These two individuals can give, I am sure, valuable evidence as to the identity of the man now in confinement as the Nana."

The *Madras Mail* of Thursday last says :—"At last we have some particulars of the 'long lost' English mail which should, under ordinary circumstances, have reached Madras on Sunday last. It was stopped, it appears, at the Paupugnee bridge, a little to the North of Cuddapah, and as the Chief and Deputy Chief Engineers of the Railway were compelled to halt at the same place, the mail may be considered to have been in good company. Telegraphic communication would seem to have been restored beyond the Cheyair, for Mr. Elwin is now able to inform us that the mail may be expected in Madras at a little after 7 to-morrow evening. In the absence of any further rain, the floods in the rivers are rapidly abating, and doubtless sufficient communication for the transport of mails and passengers will soon be restored over the broken bridges, and the old mail route be resumed."

A Calcutta paper relates that during the night of the 13th August, the American Brigantine Virginia Dare of Baltimore from Sal (one of the Cape de Verd Islands) bound for Rio Janeiro, ran athwart the bows of the Medea (the brigantine, as admitted by her Captain being in the wrong), causing a collision between the two vessels and the sinking of the brigantine. Eight of the crew with the Captain's wife got on board the Medea, while the vessels were in contact, and two were carried down with the brig, but where afterwards picked up, having got on top of the long-boat. The Medea hove to till daylight, but seeing nothing of the other vessel in the morning, proceeded on her voyage. The Captain and crew lost all they possessed, having got on board the Medea at night with nothing but their night-clothes on. The Medea of Greenock is from London to Calcutta.

For the following description of an "admirable Crichton" we are indebted to the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—"We hear that great disappointment is felt in Multan at the transfer of Colonel Hall, Commissioner, to make room for Mr. Arthur Brandreth on his return from furlough. Colonel Hall has been equally popular with Europeans and Natives. As a judge and administrative officer, his judgment and opinions are sound and statesman-like. He is an officer of most versatile attainments,—lawyer, linguist, *litterateur*, engineer, musician, connoisseur, and polished gentleman of society. The delightful fortnightly re-unions, the *noctes cœnæque deorum*, which he had planned at his Hotel Rivoli, will be sadly missed by Multan society, however hospitable Mr. Arthur Brandreth may be. It seems to us astonishing that the Supreme Government has not utilised the services of an officer possessed of such ability and accomplishments as Colonel Hall, as Agent or Resident, in a Native State. There, no species of information is useless, and Colonel Hall would, from his varied knowledge and great popularity with all classes, be a host in himself, and reflect every credit on the Government which employed him."

The Government steamer Undaunted, which returned to Calcutta on Friday evening, brought with her the captain, the mate, and twenty-two of the seamen of the British ship County of Perth, which became a total wreck about a hundred miles from the Sandheads. We [*Englishman*] understand that the ship, a fine 1,700-ton vessel, left the Clyde with a cargo of coals on the 9th July on her first voyage to this port. She caught the cyclone in the Bay, and escaped with very little damage ; but almost immediately after, the ship was discovered to be on fire, probably on account of the hatches being battened down during the gale. The captain and crew strove manfully to get the vessel up to the pilot station, but in vain ; they were more than a hundred miles away, and although every inch of canvas was set their endeavours were useless. When the captain perceived that there was no other chance left him, he ordered three boats to be lowered, one in his own charge, the second in that of the chief officer, and the last under the orders of the second mate. A short time after all hands left the vessel, the second mate's boat was not to be seen. Some of the crew in the first two boats stated that they saw the second mate, who had only oars, row away in another direction, although it was perfectly well understood that they should all keep together. Be that as it may, this boat, containing ten souls, has not been seen nor heard of since. The captain's and chief officer's boats kept steadily together as much as possible, and were, a day or two after, caught in a hurricane, which they escaped with the greatest difficulty, but with the loss of all their valuables, which had been placed in the boats. In this condition they were sighted by the Undaunted, and taken on board the steamer. With the exception of one man who has had some ribs broken in his attempt to get into the boat, there has been no serious accident worth recording among the twenty-four who were picked up. The steamer Celerity leaves this (Monday) morning on another search.

At the recent Social Science Congress in Glasgow, the President, Lord Rosebury, mentioned some remarkable facts in the course of his inaugural address. At this moment, he said, there is a daily column in the new spapers devoted to recording brutal outrages, where human beings have behaved like wild beasts Every policeman in London is assaulted on an average about once in two years. Within the memory of living man the workers at the saltpans of Joppa, only a mile or two from Edinburgh, were serfs—*adscripti glebæ*—and sold along with the land on which they dwelt. Neither they nor their children could move from the spot, or could alter their calling. The late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who bears the honoured name of Chambers, records his having talked to such men. What a hell, too, was described to Lord Ashley's Commission of 1842. In the mines were women and children employed as beasts, dragging trucks on all fours, pursuing in fetid tunnels the degraded tasks which no mere animal could be found to undertake. We know that equal horrors existed in the brick-fields two or three years ago, when there were 30,000 children employed, looking like moving masses of the clay they bore, whose ages varied from three and a half years to seventeen, and when an average case was thus described :—"I had a child weighed very recently, and though he was somewhat over eight years old he weighed but 52½ lbs., and was employed carrying 43lbs. of clay on his head an average distance of 15 miles daily, and worked 73 hours a week. This is only an average case of what many poor children are doing in England at the present time, and we need not wonder at their stunted and haggard appearance, when we take into account the tender age at which they are sent to their Egyptian tasks." Then again—"All goodness and purity seems to become stamped out of these people, and were I to relate, says a witness, who worked himself in the brick-fields, what could be related, the whole country would become sickened and horrified." It would not indeed be difficult, and it would be painfully instructive, to draw out a dismal catalogue of facts to prove how little the splendour of our civilisation differs from the worst horrors of barbarism.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 31st October 1874.

Open 428¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,720	0	0
Merchandize	39,613	0	0
Telegraph	494	0	0
Total Rs.....	85,827	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1873.
Open 411¾ Miles.

Coaching	47,109	0	0
Merchandize	58,211	0	0
Electric Telegraph	443	0	0
Earth Trains	399	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,06,162	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	20,335	0	0

[ADVERTISEMENT]

MR. AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY'S EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—After my last letter, which you were kind enough to publish in your issue of the 28th instant, I was unwilling to trouble you further on the subject of "Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy's explanation" regarding his connection with the late East India Bank. But the letter from that gentleman in your yesterday's issue teems with mis-statements, which, though they cannot be palmed off upon those who have all along been, so to speak, behind the scenes, might well mislead the outside public ; and however painful it may be to Mr. Ahmedbhoy to have the veil torn off, and himself thoroughly unmasked ; since he is so anxious to clear himself from unworthy imputations, I will, with your permission, offer him the opportunity by adducing further proofs in corroboration of the statements last made by me.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy, in his first letter, appears to regret that he was not called in to give evidence in the late suit, and in reference to my remark that although there were persons who were willing to afford him the opportunity, he, for some reasons best known to himself, would not take advantage of it, scouts the idea of his not being found as "ridiculous ;" but the enclosed copy of a letter I hold from Mahadew Hurishunker (the solicitor's clerk who was entrusted with the subpœna for Mr. Ahmedbhoy) will, when published, show that in spite of earnest efforts, Mr. A. was not to be found at his residence for days together—in short, that he had made himself scarce.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy says he holds 1,500 fully paid up shares in the Bank ; the register, however, shows that on May 15th, 1866, he held 1,015 shares only, and as the transfer books have been undeniably closed ever since the Bank went into liquidation, Mr. A could only have purchased the remaining 485 shares during liquidation, evidently with the view of profiting himself by a larger interest in the assets of which, as I shall presently show, he was one of the purchasers from the very commencement, and not as he alleges "16 months after the assets were sold." In my last letter, I had quoted the sworn testimony of his own mehta, Morarjee Khimjee, in proof of the statement that Mr. Ahmedbhoy was interested in the purchase from the beginning. But as that does not seem conclusive to Mr. Ahmedbhoy, although I am afraid to everybody else it will appear damning enough, I will here quote extracts from the somewhat lengthy evidences on solemn affirmation and oath of Messrs. Peerbhoy Khimjee, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy ; and leave the public to judge between Mr. Ahmedbhoy and me, whether what he advances as a bare assertion be the fact, or what I have put forth, backed by statements made in a court of law. Mr. Byramjee says, "*We did not complete the sale to give the dissenting shareholders time to go to the Court if they liked.*" In fact it is in evidence that the assignment itself to Nensey Dewjee was not made until February 1869. Here then was an opportunity for Mr. Ahmedbhoy to dispute the sale, if he really thought himself injured by it. But perhaps because his generosity taught him to be forgiving, or from some other cause, far from disputing the sale, he actually took the very course which an injured man would, if he like ordinary mortals, be the last person to take, and himself became one of the purchasers according to his own story, "16 months" after he had silently mourned over the loss inflicted on him by the defaulting liquidators. However able Mr. Ahmedbhoy himself may be to account for it, I, for one cannot understand how a man, if he really disliked a certain act and thought himself a sufferer from it, could possibly allow a whole twelve month and more to pass without raising a dissentient voice ; or, how he could participate in that very act after the lapse of a certain time. To my mind it is perfectly clear that Mr. Ahmedbhoy was interested in the sale from the very outset. Mr. Byramjee's words, above quoted, further show that the sale, although made in 1868, was not completed until some time afterwards, *i. e.*, in 1869, and, therefore, the mehta's evidence with reference to Mr. A's part in the purchase being taken in 1869, affords no corroboration to Mr. Ahmedbhoy's version of the story, viz , that he became a purchaser 16 months after the sale.

But if Mr. Byramjee is not strong enough, what has Mr. Ahmedbhoy to say to the following words, which form part of Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee's evidence.

"I became one of the purchasers in the assets in partnership with others. There was a partnership agreement. It is dated 2nd June 1869."

This would satisfactorily explain Mr. Ahmedbhoy's "16 months." It would appear that Mr. Ahmedbhoy was making use of the fact of the delay in the *completion* of the purchase, to throw dust in the eyes of the public. Mr. Byramjee has explained to us the cause of the delay, and Peerbhoy has distinctly sworn, "I, Dhurumsey, Nensey, and Moorarjee's sett, *Ahmedbhoy considered* about buying the assets." "Moorarjee was only the Agent of Ahmedbhoy in the transaction." "The offer was made long before the meeting, perhaps more than a year." Mr. Ahmedbhoy then, along with his co-purchasers, had for some 16 months been "*considering* about buying the assets."

Again Mr. Cassumbhoy says, "I heard afterwards that Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy was interested. I don't remember, when, whether two months after or not."

Here, then, we have the evidence of Peerbhoy Khimjee (Ahmedbhoy's partner in the purchase) of Messrs. B. Ghandy and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey (the liquidators who effected the sale) and of Moorarjee Khimjee (Ahmedbhoy's mehta) quoted in my last letter—all pointing to my version, against the unsupported statement of Ahmedbhoy himself.

If Mr. Ahmedbhoy's statement that he became interested in the sale 16 months after it was made, be true, his conduct to my mind appears to be even more open to censure than if he had joined in it at the outset. For by the time that Mr. Ahmedbhoy, according to his own story, became interested, several petitions had been presented to the High Court against the sale, as being prejudicial to the general body of shareholders ; and Mr. Ahmedbhoy, having as he alleges suffered by the sale, might well be expected, if he did not actively oppose it, to keep aloof from a questionable transaction.

Mr. A.'s doctrine that it is the common practice to use one's mehta's name for transactions in which one is personally interested, is a novel one, and might recommend itself to persons intending to shirk responsibilities, when convenient or desirable, or embarking on questionable projects. But for all straightforward or honest purposes, there cannot I think be a better name than one's own, especially as, in this instance, Mr. Ahmedbhoy had to pay for the use of his mehta's name a certain share which he might with advantage have kept to himself to make up in some measure for the loss he alleges to have sustained. But really Ahmedbhoy has had no loss to suffer. From the beginning, he has been interested in the sale of the assets and the 485 shares that he took up during liquidation, could only have been so taken up with an eye to profit. Lastly, Mr. Ahmedbhoy would have the public to believe that the relationship between him and Mr. Alladeenbhoy, to which the learned judge referred, is only one of kinship, but does not extend to business matters, in which "we have ever been," says Mr. Ahmedbhoy "as much disconnected as any two strangers could be." Perhaps in the excitement of self defence, Mr. Ahmedbhoy forgot that on the 3rd December 1866 he had put in an advertisement in the *Times of India* through his solicitors, Messrs. Cleveland and Peile, from which it would appear that at that date Mr. Alladeenbhoy was indebted to Mr. Ahmedbhoy in no less a sum than Rs. 2,50,000, with "a large arrear of interest." This could not possibly be unless Messrs. Alladeenbhoy and Ahmedbhoy were more than "step-brothers" and had business relations with each other up to the date of Mr. Alladeen's absconding from Bombay.

I apologise for the length of this letter, and remain, —Your's, &c.

N. ARDASEER WADIA.

31st October 1874.

(*From the Times of India*, 3rd December 1866.)

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 857 of 1866.

Motecelal Sewlall.....*Plaintiff.*

vs.

Alladin Hubibbhoy .....*Defendant.*

With reference to the advertised sale for the 26th instant, in this suit, of certain Landed property of the abovenamed defendant situate in Khoja Molla Street, Bhat Bazaar, Vegetable Market, Khurruck Dongree, and Falkland Road, Bombay. Notice is hereby given, that on the 27th day of June 1865, the title deeds of a portion of the above mentioned premises, and on the 28th day of June 1865, the title deeds of the remainder of such premises were deposited with Ahmed Hubibbhoy, of Bombay, Khoja Merchant, to secure a sum of Rs. 2,50,000, then advanced to the said Alladin Hubibbhoy together with interest thereon, and that the whole of the said principal monies with a large arrear of interest, still remain due on such equitable mortgage of the said premises.

Any person purchasing the above premises will take the same, subject to such equitable mortgage, and the right and estate of the said Ahmed Hubibbhoy in the premises.

CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys for Ahmed Hubibbhoy.

Bombay, 1st Dec. 1866.

Bombay, 30th October 1874.

N. Ardasir Wadia, Esq.

Sir,—I have read the letter signed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy which has appeared in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of to-day.

With reference to the first portion of the third paragraph of that letter which affects me, I beg to state that I did all I could to find out Mr. Ahmedbhoy, to enable me to serve him with a witness subpœna from, I believe 3rd August last, down to the 9th of that month, both days inclusive, in the suit of Purshotumdass Vulubdass v. the East India Bank and others, but he could not be found.

During those days I made several attempts to get access to him by going to his house and place of business at Mandvee Bunder on six or seven occasions at different times, but they were ineffectual. Twice I went in the morning, twice in the noon, and once in the afternoon, and once at about lamplight, but on all those occasions I was not able to find him.

On one occasion I remember one Khoja Mohmedan, who was then sitting in the verandah of the house of Mr. Ahmedbhoy, whose name I do not know, but whom I would be able to recognize, having told me that my attempts to find Mr. Ahmedbhoy would not be successful, and that I should not call at that place again, and if I did, I would be turned out of the house and beaten.

Under the above circumstances, I then believed and do still believe, in spite of the attempts of Mr. Ahmedbhoy to make the public understand that he was to be found at that time, and was desirous to make a statement before the Court, that he, the said Mr. Ahmedbhoy, intentionally avoided service of the subpœna, and that he had no desire to be examined as a witness in that suit.

You are at liberty to made such use of this my letter as you may deem proper.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) MAHADEW HARRISHANKAR.
Clerk to Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HYDERABAD CITY RACES.—1874-75.

STEWARDS.

Mookoodum Jung Bahadoor — Kum-Kum-ood Dowlah (Galib Jung Bahadoor)
Burruck Jung Bahadoor — Jamadar Joonath Khan
Colonel Hackett — M H Wilkinson, Esqr
Major A H E Campbell — Noel H L Woods, Esqr
Capt J Boardman — Henry Ogelvie, Esqr
Capt Ahmed Abdoola — G H Farrell, Esqr

C B Dunlop, Esqr, Hon Secretary.

1ST DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 1874.

The Hyderabad Hurdle Race.

First Race.—A Purse value Rs. 400. A Hurdle race for all horses. Winners once 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. 1½ mile and a distance, over six flights of hurdles.

Entrance 15th November 1874..... ..... Rs. 25.
,, 15th December 1874..... ,, 50.

The Pony Hurdle Race.

Second Race.—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all Ponies (Arabs excepted) Catch weights. Entrance Rs. 5. To be entered by noon the day before the race. Distance 1½ mile.

The Deccan Gold Cup.

Third Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs 1,000, presented by H H the Nizam's Government ; with Rs 500 in specie added from the fund. For Maiden Arabs. Winners once 3 lbs, twice 5 lbs., thrice or oftener 7 lbs. Maidens of the meeting allowed 3 lbs. Weight for age. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874.....Rs 25
,, 15th December 1874.....Rs 50

Sir Salar Jung's Cup.

Fourth Race.—A Cup value Rs. 750, presented by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor. For all horses. Winners of races value Rs. 750 and upwards, once 5 lbs., twice 8 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of races of less value, once 2 lbs., twice 3 lbs., three times or oftener 5 lbs. extra. Weight for age and class. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874..... Rs. 25
,, 15th December 1874..... ,, 50

2ND DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND DECEMBER 1874.

The Civilians' Cup.

First Race.—A Cup value Rs. 750, with Rs. 250 in specie, presented by the Civilians in H. H. the Nizam's Service. A Steeple Chase. Winners once 7 lbs, twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra, winners of Steeplechases, or Hurdle Races at Moulali a special additional penalty of 3 lbs. for each race won. Weight for age and class raised 28 lbs. Distance 2½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 ..... Rs. 25
,, 15th December 1874 ..... ,, 50.

The Sudr-ul-Mham's Cup.

Second Race.—A Purse value Rs. 750 presented by the Sudr-ul-Mhams of H. H. the Nizam's Government. A handicap for all Horses. Handicap to be made by noon the 19th December and declarations by noon the day before the race. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 .....Rs. 25.
,, 15th December 1874 ..... ,, 50.

The Arabian Purse.

Third Race.—Value Rs. 750 presented by the Arab Jemadars residing in Hyderabad. A Handicap for all Arabs. Terms the same as the Sudr-ul Mham's Purse.

The Charger Stakes.

Fourth Race.—A Purse value Rs. 250. For all Chargers owned by Subscribers to the Races, who are Officers of H. H. the Nizam's Regular Force. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 28 lbs. ¾ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 .... Rs. 20
,, 15th December 1874..... ,, 40.

3RD DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1874.

The Utter Dan.

First Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs. 400 presented by the Nawab Shumsool-Oomrah Ameer-i-Kuntoor Bahadoor. A Handicap for all Arabs. Forced for Winners at Rs. 50 for each race won. Open to losers at Rs. 25 p.p. 1½ Mile.

The Changari Dan.

Second Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs. 400 presented by the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor. A Handicap for all Horses except Arabs. Forced for winners at Rs 50 for each race won. Open to losers at Rs 25 p.p. 1½ mile.

The Stand Plate.

Third Race.—A Cup value Rs 500, a Handicap for all horses the property of Residents in H H the Nizam's Dominions that have not run in 1st Class races at Moulalli meeting. 1 n ile.

Entrance.....Rs 40 P.P.

Entrances for these Handicaps to be made by 9 A.M. the 2nd day of the meeting. Declarations to start by noon the day before the race.

The Hyderabad Plate.

Fourth Race.—A Cup value Rs. 500 for all Arabs. Weights for age and inches. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens of the day 10 lbs. Horses entered in this race must be the property of Residents in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Entrances 1st December ..... Rs. 40 P. P.

RULES.

1. Calcutta Turf Club Rules (local Rules excepted.) Decision of the Stewards final on all points.

2. All except aged horses and aged galloways will be aged and measured by the Stewards on a date to be fixed by them not more than 10 days before the Meeting. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of accepting or rejecting all certificates of age produced before them.

3. All declarations to start are to be made to the Secretary at Chudderghaut by noon the day previous to each Race.

4. Races to which Rs. 400 and upwards from the Fund, or from private donation is given are to be considered first class races ; three horses from *bona fide* different stables, and on different interests, to start, or the cup, purse, or added money will be withheld, save when otherwise specified in terms of race.

5. Horses running in these races, will not be allowed to start for a second class race. Races to which less public money than Rs. 400 is given, and Steeple-chases, and Hurdle Races, will be considered second class races, and horses running in them, will not be allowed to start for a first class race.

6. All Officers' chargers must have been ridden on five parades previous to the Races.

7. Gentlemen starting horses for 1st class races to pay Rs. 50 less. Second class races Rs. 25, to the Fund. Subscribers of less than Rs. 10 will not be admitted to the Stand or enclosures, or allowed to take part in the lotteries. No forced subscription for Pony races.

8. The Winners of each Race except Ponies are to pay Rs. 5 to the fund. The Winners of each Lottery are to pay 10 per cent on gross amount of Tickets to the fund.

9. A course fee of Rs. 5 will be charged for every horse cantering or galloping on the course, and that must be paid to the Secretary on the first day the horse canters or gallops thereon. This rule will come into force from the 1st November 1874.

10. Horses landed in India within 12 months of the meeting allowed 3 lbs. ; within 8 months 5 lbs. except in handicaps.

11. Hallee Sicca Currency, payments to or by parties at a distance to be reckoned at market rates.

12. Any person lodging an objection will be required to deposit Rs. 50 in the hands of the Secretary, which will be forfeited if the objection be decided as frivolous.

13. European Professional Jockies are to carry 7 lbs. extra.

14. The fee for ageing, or measuring, or both, namely Re. 5, must be sent with the horse, otherwise he will not be aged or measured.

15. All applications for stabling, and sites for tents, to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, not later than 15th November, in order that arrangements may be made for the required number of stalls for horses and servants, and for forage, &c.

16. Hurdle and Steeple-chase races to be run under Grand National rules.

Hyderabad Deccan, October 1874.

All communications regarding these Races to be addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY
HYDERABAD CITY RACES,
HYDERABAD—DECCAN.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathin advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INDIAN NEWS.

Death of a Well-known Race Horse.—That beautiful Arab racer, C.S.I., late the property of Khajeh Ahsunoollah, met with a sad fate last week. While crossing the Toonjee bridge, C.S.I. slipped with his hind hoofs along one of the insecure planks, fell, broke his back, and rolled over into the river, in which he was, we suppose, drowned, as nothing has been heard of him since.—*Bengal Times.*

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 10th of October the total number of deaths in Calcutta was 203, giving a death-rate of 23·40. This was 25 less than in the previous week, when the death-rate was 26·52. There were 3 deaths from cholera, 20 from dysentery, 19 from diarrhœa, and 70 from fevers. The deaths are thus classified : 13 Christians, 146 Hindus, 43 Muhammadans.—*Englishman.*

The Hindu Widows' Fund at Bangalore.—We understand, in connection with the defalcation of some Rs. 10,000 to which the attention of the public was drawn some time since that it has been decided "in the interests of the widows" not to prosecute. A very unwise decision we are of opinion, and one arrived at, much more in the interests of the defaulters than any one else. If the money, as is more than probable, is not recovered, will the Committee bind themselves to make it good. We observe that the Secretary is still under suspension.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

Native Priests in Mysore.—The following information relative to the native priesthood in Mysore Province is not without interest :—There are 13,393 priests for Hindus ; 412 for the Suni sect of Mahomedans, and 15 for the Shia sect ; 16 for the Sikhs, and 60 for the Jains. The Government pay the Hindu institutions Rs. 239,069 ; Rs. 14,258 for Mahomedans ; Rs. 21 for the Sikhs ; Rs. 4,301 for Buddhists. The income these derive from their own adherents from fees and offerings is, Hindu Rs. 21,737 ; Mahomedans Rs. 1,620 ; Sikh Rs. 200 ; and Jain Rs. 1,900.—*Madras Mail.*

The Vagrant's Home (Madras).—At about 3 o'clock on Monday morning, the Governor of the Madras Vagrant's Home awoke and found his clothes and bed on fire. He immediately summoned his house-hold, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before he had been burnt very severely. As Mr. Litchfield had put out his bed-room lamp before going to bed early in the night, it is believed that some inmate of the Home, badly disposed towards him, set fire to his bed clothes during the night. This is the more surprising, as Mr. Litchfield has always been well spoken of for his kind, considerate, and forbearing demeanour towards the inmates of the Home, who have always been well treated during his *regime.*—*Madras Mail.*

Return Emigrants from the Mauritius.—On the morning of the 19th September last the s. s. Malda arrived at Madras with 172 return emigrants from the Mauritius. She also had on board 149 return emigrants for Calcutta, and proceeded thither on the same day. The emigrants for Madras were landed and examined by the Protector of emigrants and they all appeared healthy with the exception of the invalids, fourteen in number. They stated that the provisions, &c., supplied to them on the voyage were ample and of good quality ; that they were well treated by the Captain and Officers ; and also that they had been well treated by the Proprietors of the Mauritius Estates where they were employed. One of the return emigrants had Rs. 5,435 ; two of them had from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 ; fifty-four of the other smaller sums. The total amount brought by all the emigrants was Rs. 25,264-8.—*Madras Times.*

Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.—Mr. James Ansell's career as Deputy Commissioner of Police has come to a close, and he will have to retire from the sweets of official life within a very few days. On more than one occasion recently we have alluded to the harsh treatment this officer has received at the hands of the local Government, and it is needless we think now to revert to the subject again. The "powers that be" have issued their fiat and in accordance to it Mr. Ansell has to vacate *nolens volens* the office which he had held since 1863. He was entertained in the police force as a constable in 1856 and was shortly afterwards made an inspector. He was appointed Superintendent of the Marine Police, and in 1863 Deputy Commissioner of Police. Captain Dempster Heming, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kistna, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, but as that officer is on leave at present, Captain William Robert Sheffield will act for him *pro tem.*—*Madras Athenæum.*

The Eurasians of Madras.—Meeting in New Town Hall.—A meeting was held in the New Town Prayer Hall, on the evening of Tuesday last, to take into consideration the condition of the Eurasian community. The Reverend Mr. Money took the chair. Mr. J. G. Coleman, who was unavoidably absent, was appointed President of the Society, and Mr. H. E. Houghton, Secretary and Treasurer. A committee of eleven gentlemen was formed. Certain rules were then passed regulating the working of the Society, and the admission of members, and defining the object for which the Society was organised. It was resolved that meetings should be convened at least once a month. The Rev. Mr. Organe and Mr. D. White addressed the meeting, the latter strongly advocating the industrial training of Eurasians. Mr. White's elocution produced such an effect, that he was forthwith appointed Vice-President of the Society, an office which he gracefully accepted. Mr. Lambert then spoke a few words, and was followed by the Chairman, after which the meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Hall Committee.—*Madras Mail.*

Italian Opera.—No little curiosity has been excited among the patrons and admirers of the lyric drama here in Calcutta as to the qualifications of the company which the new *Impresario* has provided for the coming season. On Saturday evening the final rehearsal of Signor Verdi's *La Forza del Destino* was given, and the *cognoscenti* assembled in numbers to listen to the music of an opera which by many of the best continental critics has been said to be the most dramatic and classical of that prolific composer's productions. The unanimous opinion was that Colonel Wyndham's *artistes* are quite up to the mark, and that the public have a great musical treat before them. This opinion we can cordially endorse. As far as we could judge from the singing of the ladies, the Prima Donna especially, we have high dramatic power combined with sound intonation. The male singers, also, are evidently well up to their profession. The story of the opera affords abundant opportunity for picturesque scenery and fine dresses, the latter of which are all new, and come direct from Italy. We hope to see a large audience assembled this evening to enjoy music of a high and pleasing character.—*Englishman.*

IDENTIFICATION OF THE NANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—It may become important in the necessarily difficult task of identifying the Nana Saheb to have corroborative evidence of the story first given by the prisoner, and now denied by him, of his wanderings in Assam. He was there known by a few Europeans, and his appearance then might do much to bridge over the difference between his present appearance and that of the Nana at the time he was known by many during the mutinies.

The Naga Saheb as he was called at Gowhatty also had two intimate companions, and was sufficiently remarkable to excite no common degree of attention ; his conversation was polite and refined, and his bearing such as to stamp the would-be *fakeer* at once as a man of a very different sort, and of very superior status and education to the general run of religious mendicants. His mode of living as a strict vegetarian, together with the fact that he made a severe illness when at Gowhatty, might account for much ; and the following strange incident might also throw some light on the identity of the three men who lived at Gowhatty, and two of whom have undoubtedly (whether Nana or not) been captured at Gwalior. One day while

they are contracted on very unequal terms. As a body, the landholders are ignorant and unbusiness-like, and they have to deal with a monied class, whose business wits are sharpened from the pursuit of a hereditary calling. At the moment of borrowing, whether for a marriage or with the view of adjusting village losses, the landholder's necessities seems very great, and with a dim perception of consequences, he agrees to the most exorbitant, often exacting and inequitable, terms. No pressure to adjust is made till interest has assumed formidable proportions, and when the debt approaches the value of the landed security involved, the Civil Courts are appealed to, and finally the estate passes away from the family for ever.

The Chief Commissioner has the whole question under consideration, and proposes to submit shortly definite recommendations to the Government of India, aimed at protecting the interests of the landholding body. This must be done without unnecessarily impairing credit, or throwing obstacles in the way of voluntary transfer,—steps which might, in their consequences, cause a serious depreciation in the value of all property in land.

REVENUE AND TENANCY BILLS.

The remedies finally decided on will be embodied among the provisions of the Central Provinces' Revenue Bill, now far advanced. In connection with the legislation necessary in the interests of the agricultural classes, it may be stated that the Central Provinces' Tenancy Bill has been completed, and places for the future the position and status of all classes of ryots on a clear and stable basis. When these two Bills, viz. the Central Provinces' "Tenancy" and "Revenue" Bills, after consideration by Government, have been duly passed by the Legislative Council, the Revenue Law of the Province in all its details will be in a complete and satisfactory shape, readily administered after a short experience by the younger officers of the Commission, who, at present, grope their way to right procedure and practice through much doubt and difficulty. More important even than this, the relations between landlord and tenant will be clearly defined, and the litigation among these classes reduced probably within narrower limits, admitting of uniform treatment in, and ready adjustment by, our Courts.

TRADE.

The trade section of the report shows considerable briskness as regards the regular business transactions of the Province, and contrasts favourably with the average of previous years, notwithstanding the extensive failure of the rice crop. The imports stand at 117,751 tons, value £4,209,134, and the exports at 209,157 tons, value £3,148,598—total 326,918 tons, value £7 747,732, being both in imports and exports an advance on the figures of 1872-73. There was a considerable increase in the importation of English piece-goods, salt, and sugar, and in the export of grains, oil seeds and lac; and these, with cotton, form the chief articles of trade. There was apparently a good business done in cotton, though the export figures are not so high as in the previous year. On the whole the trade-statistics may be accepted as exhibiting fairly satisfactory results.

ABOLITION OF CUSTOMS LINE.

The Southern and Eastern sections of the Inland Customs line in these Provinces were abolished from the 1st April last, and this was effected by so re-arranging the duty on the salt imported, as to remove the risk of any loss to the Imperial Revenues. This action on the part of Government—especially in the Eastern districts—has been felt as a great boon by the people. The question as to the practical feasibility of abolition, in order to relieve the masses from what they felt as a heavy burden, and as an irresistible temptation to smuggling across the line, with its attendant demoralizing influences, has long been under consideration, and its final solution has been a source of much satisfaction to Mr. Morris.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE ARGYLL ROOMS.

At the Middlesex Session on October 8, Mr. Robert Richard Bignell applied for a renewal of his licence for music and dancing in the Argyll Rooms, Windmill-street, Haymarket.

Inspector Browning, in answer to the chairman, said that the rooms had been very well conducted, and no complaint had been made against them.

Sir J. Heron Maxwell, Bart., thought the licence ought not to be renewed without consideration.

Mr. Poland, who appeared for the applicant, said that from what occurred last year, when the licence was renewed without opposition, he should not have troubled the Court with any observations; but the fact was that one or two of the magistrates had expressed an opinion about the rooms, and therefore it was that he wished to lay the case properly before the Court. The Argyll was opened in 1850, when Emile Laurent, a celebrated composer, was licensed as the proprietor for eight years. In 1858 he died, and from that time to the present the establishment had been conducted by Mr. Bignell, the applicant. Thus they had been for a period of sixteen years in his occupation, and he might say that no complaint whatever had been made against him. From 1857 to 1858 there was, it was true, a suspension of the licence, in consequence of some representation being made by the Vestry, but the case was reheard by the Court, then largely attended, and it was agreed to renew the licence. The whole matter was thoroughly discussed, and since then the licence had been granted without opposition, as had also others of a similar character. Mr. Bignell had embarked in the establishment no less a sum than £40,000, and at the present had a band of fifty performers, who played operatic and dance music, so that the rooms were conducted as a place of public entertainment, and were open to persons who chose to dance, and conducted themselves in a rational manner. This had been the state of things to the present time. Besides the band, Mr. Bignell employed fifty other persons; thus there were upward of 100 people engaged in the conduct of the establishment. Certain magistrates last year raised a question, to the surprise of Mr. Bignell, and it was on this account that he wished him (Mr. Poland) to appear on his behalf, he being afraid that a similar question might be raised on this occasion, to his injury. There was no police report, and no petition from the inhabitants. Having laid these facts before the Court, he (Mr. Poland) had to ask them to follow the precedent of previous years, and renew the licence.

Sir J. Heron Maxwell said there was no place of public amusement in the whole kingdom in which there was more excitement than at the Argyll Rooms. Public opinion might be divided upon it, but to his mind it had been literally and ostensibly licenced year after year for nothing more nor less than for prostitutes to meet in. He had since the last licensing day visited the place, and he was more than ever convinced as to the manner in which they stood. There might be no [illegible] behaviour to be seen, but from his personal observations he believed they were licensing a place entirely for prostitutes and their [illegible] no," from several of the magistrates.) [illegible] opinion, at all events, and for that reason [illegible] refused to refuse not only the music, but [illegible] Not wishing, however, to be too [illegible] that only the latter be refused, [illegible] one be granted.

[illegible] showed his approval of a renewal.

[illegible] that he, like Sir J Maxwell, [illegible] and he must differ from [illegible] place. He had found it [illegible] the dresses were [illegible]t," yet the females [illegible] made an ap[illegible]m first. It [illegible] better to [illegible] of the [illegible] hear.)

[illegible] in [illegible] ly [illegible] ll [illegible]

A Magistrate: Do the women walk quietly away?

The Inspector said that most of them left the rooms in cabs.

Major Lyon thought that no respectable man would take his wife or daughter to the rooms; certainly he should never think of taking his. He moved, as an amendment, that the application be adjourned; but this was negatived.

The Chairman then put the original motion for a renewal of the licence, when the following gentlemen voted: For—Mr. Montgomery, Alderman Mechi, Mr. Stuffield, Colonel Palliser, Lord Pollington, General Brownrigge, Mr. H. Pownall, Alderman Figgins M.P., Mr. Halswell, Hon. C. L. Butler, and Mr. Goss—11. Against—Major Lyon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Robards Alderman Allen, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Hughes, Sir C. Reed, Col. Elsey, Sir J. H. Maxwell, and Mr. Reeves—10.

The licence was therefore renewed by a majority of one.—*Daily Telegraph.*

ARMY CONTROL.

[SIR,—Having read several excellent articles on Army Organisation in your most valuable Magazine, I take the liberty of sending you the accompanying remarks on the present system of "ARMY CONTROL," hoping you may consider them deserving of a place in your pages.—I remain, yours very faithfully,

D. LYSONS,
Major-General.

TO EDITOR OF 'BLACKWOOD.']

The organisation of the administrative departments of the army is a subject on which, as on all others, there are a vast number of opinions more or less at variance with each other.

The diversity of opinion arises chiefly from the subject being contemplated under different influences and from different points of view.

In order to appreciate correctly the value of the opinions expressed, it appears to me necessary to analyse some of the causes or influences which have led to their conception.

The influence which has led to the strongest antagonism of opinion on this subject is the struggle for supremacy in the government of the army between the military and civil authorities connected with it.

For the last forty years the struggle has gradually, and at times almost imperceptibly, been creeping on, which has at length placed the government of the army more immediately under the control of the House of Commons, with the Secretary of State for War, a civilian, at its head, and a numerous retinue of civil clerks of great influence and power around him.

I do not undertake to say whether this is right or wrong, but we are only uselessly beating the wind if we argue on the subject of control without first acknowledging the fact, and looking our real difficulty in the face.

The next cause of diversity in opinion arises from the different sources whence military men who write and speak on the control question have derived the information which has caused them to form their opinions

These influences or points of view must be well considered in weighing the value of each opinion.

It is scarcely possible for a civilian fully to understand the system of carrying out strategical operations before an enemy; and without that knowledge, however clever he may be on other subjects, he cannot form a correct idea of the laws which should regulate the different departments which constitute the vast and intricate machinery of an army placed under the command of a general in the field.

The most elaborate and forcible arguments set forth by military men in time of peace emanate frequently from men extremely clever, remarkably scientific, and unanswerable in theory, but often entirely deficient in practical knowledge and experience; whereas the practical soldier of great experience may lack the ability of advocating his opinions by powerful writing and speaking.

Having had some experience in the field on active service, as well as in our peace manœuvres, and having spent many years in constant contact with British soldiers, I think the opinion I have formed of the present organisation of the control department may be of some use; and should it not point out the "fairway channel," it may at any rate warn our pilots of the rocks ahead.

In our present system, large departments have been created in the War Office, principally under the superintendence of civilians who have been placed in high positions, with high pay, which they naturally will be loath to relinquish. In order that their hold upon the army may be more complete, controllers have been placed at every station, who communicate constantly and directly with them. These controllers have been made independent staff-officers; they communicate only with their general officers, and take their authorities and instructions direct from him in person. They have also been placed in direct communication with officers and soldiers, and have been intrusted with the greater portion of the duties formerly in the hands of the quartermaster-general, the remainder of whose duties have been thrust upon the general officer—little more than the name of the office remaining.

In time of peace the great defects of this system may show themselves only in the shape of friction and occasional complaint; but in the event of war, the whole fabric must inevitably fall.

The operations of war may be divided under two heads.

First, The strategical and tactical movements of an army, by which the objects of a war are to be attained.

Second, The administrative duties, whereby the troops are clothed, fed, and supplied with munitions of war.

All the plans of operations included under the first head can alone be considered, formed, and carried out by military men. But the more details of the more ideal plans, a general can scarcely allow his right hand to know what his left hand is doing: it would be unnecessary and unsafe for him to intrust the secrets connected with them to a man unacquainted with military science, who could not appreciate their value.

On the other hand, a civil officer intrusted with the charge of the administrative departments of an army, could never find time to be constantly at the elbow of his general while he was studying and preparing the details of his military plans.

As the strategical and tactical operations included under the first head must be left exclusively under the direction of military or combatant officers, so must the duties included under the second be dealt with by officers especially appointed and educated for those branches.

As a military staff-officer has access to his general at all times, to refer to him on matters relating to strategical or tactical movements, so do I consider the head of an administrative department should have free access to him to speak on subjects relating to his own branch of duty.

So far the distinction between the duties included under the two heads is clear and simple, and were it possible to keep them separate, no difficulties would arise, and the heads of administrative departments might be considered independent; but unfortunately this is not possible—the system breaks down on the very threshold.

The duties of the military and administrative departments are so closely interwoven that the one cannot be separated from the other. The very moment a camp is formed or a force is assembled, they come into collision; and the latter must, at every turn, be dependent on and subservient to the former. The positions of the camps—the spots on which provisions, forage, and stores are to be placed—the amount of provisions or transport that can be derived from the country round—the very spot on which the controller himself is to be placed—must all be decided by military staff-officers, with reference to strategical views and purposes.

It must be remembered that during a campaign the *reconnaissance* of country and the duties of the intelligence department must be carried out by military staff-officers thoroughly instructed in military science. These duties cannot be performed by the control department, which has no officers trained or qualified for the work.

Consequently, the roads by which the columns of baggage, provisions, and stores are to travel, and the hours at which they are to start, and many other details affecting them, must be arranged by military staff-officers with reference to the movements of the troops; and, even when arranged, they are subject to alteration, owing to occurrences which may happen in the line of war. A sudden attack may choke up a road; a bridge may be destroyed at the last moment; a supply road may become impassable; or a thousand incidents may occur to cause delay, any of which under a change of arrangement in the movements of troops and columns of waggons necessary. Changes must be made on the spot by military officers, and must frequently be made without reference to the general commanding. If a control dares to attempt to change such arrangements without reference to military authority, he might [illegible] advance of reserves moving to support an [illegible]re in some other way with the move[illegible] and cause a serious disaster. [illegible] of an army alone that it is necessary [illegible] whether of troops or of columns of [illegible] subject to military arrangement, [illegible] and protecting the commu[illegible] always a matter of vital [illegible] attended with difficulty [illegible] dealt with by a [illegible] spot; and in such [illegible] reference to [illegible] wait for his [illegible] troller till [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] mind was at [illegible]arsimony had [illegible]stem which [illegible]nd endeavour [illegible] appear[illegible] and has [illegible]channel [illegible]. L.

Having made the administrative branch of the army a *Departmental*," in all cases where it comes in contact with military considerations, and separated the warlike stores from the present unwieldy mass, the next great question to solve is the arrangement of the transport department—and various are the opinions on this subject. It is, in fact, fraught with great difficulties.

If, on the one side, it was made an independent military corps, it would require a fresh set of internal departments to furnish it with horses, waggons, forage, &c.; or it would be obliged to depend on the control department to do those services for it. There is, more over, great danger of their becoming too much like cavalry, and of difficulties and friction arising in the performance of their duties connected with the control and store departments.

On the other hand, officers of the control department are not much versed in matters of discipline, and their other duties do not adapt them for the command of men.

Taking all things into consideration, I am inclined to think that, as the control department must be responsible for the supplies of the army, and that the main object of the transport corps is to convey these supplies and control stores, it should not be separated from that department, but be considered part and parcel of it. I consider that officers should be especially appointed from the army, and trained for that corps, and not be transferable to other branches of the control, and that the officer at the head of the transport corps should be responsible for the discipline of his corps; but I do not think it would be advisable to make him independent of the controller. I am aware that there is in this difficulty in this arrangement, but I do not think it is insurmountable; any other system would endanger the efficiency of the supply branches, for whom the transport corps is principally intended to work.

The next consideration is whether the same transport corps in time of war should work for both the control and warlike-store departments, or that each department should have its own transport separately. I am of opinion that the transport of the two corps should be separate.

It may be said that this would be increasing departments, but I do not think any inconvenience would arise from the arrangement. The transport would be part of the organization of the store branch, as the horses are of a battery of artillery, a troop of the engineer train, or a cavalry regiment. Horses might always be transferred at any moment from one department to another, according to the requirements of the war.

There is one other alteration that I should like to see introduced as a regular part of the system of the army, and that is, regimental transport. I think that every corps should transport its own baggage independently, having its own drivers, horses, waggons, &c. The system need not be fully developed in time of peace, but a nucleus of the transport should exist for the sake of practice, and the training of drivers in every regiment.

The horses for the regimental transport should be furnished by the control department, and should always be kept sufficient by them. It should be entirely under the control and responsibility of the commanding officer of the regiment while attached to it. When not required for regimental purposes, they should be placed at the disposal of the control department, by an order from the officer commanding the garrison-division or brigade.

There is something in a name, and it is to be regretted that the name "*control*" was ever adopted: it has aroused jealousy and suspicion, and in some instances has caused officers of the department to take a very false view of their position and duties. Why not return to the old terms "*commissariat department*" and "*store department*," which everybody knows and understands?

In the transaction of all military business under the present system, there appears to be a link missing. If any service requires the action of several departments, such as the control, the engineers, and a military department, there is nothing to connect their work but the memory of the general officer commanding, for the independent departments cannot condescend to take instructions from each other; and as each completes its part, the subject has to return to the general before it can descend into the next department, to be carried on a step further. It is true that the general may read up the papers again each time a subject comes before him; but if his command is large and the papers are voluminous, which is very frequently the case, this is a great, and, I think, an unnecessary tax upon his time, which should be devoted to more important and useful duties. On the other hand, if he trusts to his memory, and it is not perfectly correct, there is a great chance of the service miscarrying. The action of each department may require several weeks or even months of correspondence. I have known a correspondence to be lost on its fortunous journey, and be forgotten altogether, till the general happened to inquire what had become of it.

Again, all complaints from the troops about provisions, barrack damages, &c., are forwarded to the head of the administrative branch, the "*controller*," and are submitted by him to the general commanding, he giving his own version and colouring to the subject. Should the general differ with him in opinion, he may refer the question to the Secretary of State for War; but the "*controller*" forwards the correspondence, and the decision is returned, not to the general, but to the "*controller*!!" who instructs the general!!! Can such a system be right? and will troops ever be satisfied with it? I think not.

We are then told by the civil element that the complaints are not against the controller, but against the commissaries or contractors! But is not the "*controller*" responsible for his subordinate officers and for his contractors? The troops only recognise the one department, which they are told comprises all the administrative branches under one head—the "*controller*;" they have nothing to do with the subordinates. Moreover, is not the control department especially a branch of the war department? and are not its officers dependent on the heads of their departments, usually civilians, at the War office, for everything, including their own advancement and their stations? Is it not probable that their opinions may be biassed by a consideration of what will be pleasing to their patrons?

The link which is now missing existed formerly in the quartermaster-general's department. It was the duty of the quartermaster-general to connect the work of other departments when their action was independently required, and he stood between the civil and military departments, and, from his knowledge of the requirements and feelings of soldiers, filled up the gap which now exists owing to the want of sympathy and knowledge on the part of the civil branches who are now called upon to act as judges on questions which they cannot fully appreciate, and the want of confidence on the part of the troops in their judgment.

The old organisation of the commissariat department was sound and good: it stood the test of years of practical experience; it grew under the hard hand of necessity; it carried our army through all the difficulties of the Peninsular war; and led our troops to victories in the most brilliant in the annals of our history. During many years of peace it was curtailed and cut down to the lowest ebb, till a mere shadow of the once complete [illegible]tary remained. As time rolled on, nothing was [illegible]once splendid army but our regiments, per[illegible]ers, and supported by their incomparable [illegible] but unconnected by any of those [illegible]eld corps together and form them [illegible] we found ourselves plunged [illegible] to meet its difficulties. The [illegible]ma' stands out in bold [illegible]e of the old regimental [illegible]ilures of the adminis[illegible] show too well how [illegible]rtments had been

THE CHURCH CONGRESS AT BRIGHTON.

(*Standard, Oct.* 8)

THE EASTERN CHURCH.

On the assembling of the members under the Dome, after the usual hymn and prayers, the president announced that the Patriarch of Syria and the Bishop of Jerusalem had honoured the congress with their presence. His lordship welcomed them in the name of the congress as representatives and heads of Churches which had always resisted the encroachments of the Pontiff of Rome. He had also received apostolic greetings by telegraph from a convention of the American Church now assembled at New York (applause). The Eastern bishops were received with immense cheering.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A discussion followed on the subject of Foreign Missions, relating at first to modern Judaism.

The Earl of Chichester read a paper "On Mohammedanism and other Oriental Systems of Religion." His lordship said he should only attempt to bring under their notice a few thoughts and facts from which they might be able to draw some practical conclusions. The Mohammedan religion was a fact of great interest and importance. Next to the wonderful providence of God in preserving the Jewish nation as a separate people, the history and continuance of Mohammedanism was perhaps the most remarkable part of modern history in its bearing upon the Christian Church. Mohammedanism was a scourge to the Mediæval Church by which God rebuked the growing tendency to superstition and idolatry. The avowed object of Mohammed was to extirpate every species of idolatry, and to compel men by the sword to acknowledge and to worship the one only true God. It was worthy of remark that Mohammed always accused the Christian of Tritheism, alleging that they worshipped as God a father, a mother, and a son, for at this period the Eastern and Western Churches had commenced offering an unscriptural reverence and even worship to the Blessed Virgin. With regard to missions to the Mohammedans, the Christian teacher should himself be instructed in the history and religion of Islam, and he should, in some measure at least, understand their different books besides the Koran. So also with the other two great religions of the East, the missionary should be able to distinguish between the Buddhism of China, with its admixture of Confucianism, and the religion of other Buddhist countries, and in his dealings with Brahmins and Hindoos he would be greatly helped by some knowledge of the Vedas and their other quaint books. He need scarcely add that a missionary should be able to speak fluently the native language, but he should also inform himself of the native proverbs and traditional sayings of their wise men. It was above all things essential that the Gospel preached by the missionary should be no unscriptural sound. It must be always a plain faithful declaration of God's message of pardon and love to a guilty and rebellious world. And the forms of worship should be as simple and free as possible from all appearance of superstition. The greater the contrast between the Christian and the heathen forms of worship, the more would the native mind be impressed and attracted towards the pure light of the Gospel. The cause of the failure which attended the missions in the 16th century, and in the later ones of the Romish Church, was the practice of wholesale baptism without previous instruction, ignorance of the native language and religion, the absence of translated copies of the Scriptures to circulate amongst the converts, and, in the case of South America, the use of physical force when Christian mission followed in the wake of conquest, and were accompanied with all the pomp and splendour of Spanish pageantry, both in civil and ecclesiastical ceremonies. The consequence of this defective system was that where the people became professed Christians their religion was a mixture of heathenism and Christianity, and their moral conduct little better than before their nominal conversion. What then was the cause of the comparative success of modern Protestant missions? By what means, under God, had whole villages become Christian communities, native churches self-supporting and maintaining a respectable and generally consistent character? He would say that for the most part our modern missionaries had been careful to instruct the candidates for baptism in the truths of Scripture; they were better informed both in the customs and languages of those whom they went forth to teach; the Holy Scriptures had been translated into the vernacular languages; and finally and chiefly they had preached a plain and simple Gospel. It seemed impossible to overrate the advantages now possessed by our Protestant missionaries in having at their command an unlimited supply of copies of the Scriptures. Nothing in our own day was more encouraging to Christian hearts than the remarkable manner in which the simple reading of the written Word of God was blessed to the conviction and conversion of men of all countries and of all religions (loud cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. Caldwell read a paper on the same subject.

Bishop Steere said Mohammedanism was a great fact, and it was a cruel enemy of Christianity. The Eastern fathers present could tell them what sort of thing Mohamedanism was when in power. He would ask what had the Church done for its enemy, and how many missionaries were there working amongst the followers of the Prophet? Mohammedanism was a great power in the world, and was to be met everywhere in the East. It was the active opponent of the English power and the upholder of slavery and the slave trade. The Church of England ought to do something for them. They wanted men who would attack Mohamedanism in the name of God, and enter into this the hardest field for missionary labour in the whole world (cheers).

Bishop Piers Claughton (Archdeacon of London) spoke of Buddhism as compared with Christianity. Buddhism left bad men to themselves as hopless cases, while Christianity did just the reverse. In dealing with missions to the Eastern people they must look the difficulties in the face. They wanted a new mode of fighting, and they wanted more men. He suggested that young men might go out for a few years to India, where they would be of great use, and where they could do much to forward the missions in that land. (cheers).

The Rev. Dr. Muelheisen Arnold having spoken,

The Bishop of Victoria, a missionary of 20 years' standing, urged the claims of China for more missionaries. Let Churchmen forget their deplorable divisions (cheers), and pay more attention to missions. (loud cheers).

The Rev. G. Carruthers and others also addressed the congress, which was dismissed with the Apostolic Benediction.

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New Business, First Quinquennium ..... £ 710,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,468

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special Advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 14

Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ..... Rs. 9,677,590

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,916, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,700- 3- 5

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the Profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are so low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be secured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE, £255,542 5s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 5s.

POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,590), £830,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively ..... } Over £110,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS.

Policies issued..... 600
Amount Assured.....Rs. 42,00,000
Annual Premium Income ..... ,, 2,20,000

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance, —it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burth